

REPORT

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SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO. 25X1

DATE OF I

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25 YEAR RE-REVIEW

**JOB** \_\_\_\_\_ **BOX** \_\_\_\_\_

8. In September autumn begins and with its arrival there is an increase of rainfall and decrease of winds. The temperature cools down and the first frosts start, often at the end of October. One can safely assume that November is always cold and the ground frozen. Snow usually falls in November.
9. Taking the temperature into consideration, winter really starts in November although the beginning of the frosts is not always accompanied by snow. If snow does not fall in November, the intensity of the frost increases and causes the earth to crack. November is also marked by an absence of wind. The north wind comes in December with snow and blizzards. Blizzards often last three days during which time everybody remains indoors. It is not unusual for the inhabitants to have to dig themselves out from snowdrifts formed around their houses by blizzards.
10. There are three rivers in Yanaul, the Buy, Shudek and Yanaulka. The Shudek and Yanaulka are really streams three to four meters wide and shallow. In summer both the Shudek and Yanaulka dry almost completely.
11. The River Buy is approximately 50 meters wide near Yanaul. It is slow flowing and deep in most places of its course but approximately every kilometer becomes shallow and in those places has a fast current. [redacted] a power station was to be built on the River Buy in 1950 or 1951 [redacted] This power station would be just north of the town Yanaul.
12. In spring all three rivers flood large areas and the Yanaulka flowing through settlements does great damage to houses and gardens.
13. [redacted] the subsoil is clay. This is particularly noticeable on hills where the soil, through bad ploughing and rains, has moved to the valleys leaving the subsoil exposed. In the valleys the soil consists of humus which is very fertile and produces good crops of all grain and of root vegetables.
14. The hills in this area are covered by mixed forests while the valleys are under cultivation and the lowland along the streams and rivers provides meadows, often marshy.
15. Industry in Yanaul can be divided into two groups, one serving the needs of the railway and the second connected with the handling of agricultural produce collected from kolkhozes.
16. Both the water pumping stations and water-softening plant serve the railway exclusively.
17. The electricity works, although supplying some current to offices and a few houses in the town, mainly serve the railway.
18. The two brick works are quite small and supply local needs only.
19. The POL store (Nyefbaza) supplies petrol oil and lubricants mostly to the Machine Tractor Service Stations not only in the District of Yanaul but also in other neighboring districts [redacted]
20. The grain elevator, grain store, hay store and root vegetable store all serve as collecting centres for agricultural produce from kolkhozes. From here the produce is sent by rail, mostly to Central Russia.
21. The railway depot in Yanaul consists of a goods truck depot and a locomotive depot. [redacted]
22. [redacted] approximately 50 locomotives would be based on Yanaul in order to serve the trains in both directions, i.e. Kazan and Sverdlovsk, as all trains from either direction changed their locomotives and personnel at Yanaul.
23. Attached to the depot was a railway repair workshop where minor repairs could be carried out on trucks and locomotives.
24. [redacted]

25. The population in the town of Yanaul is approximately half Russian and half Bashkir. Most of the villages in the Yanaul District are purely Bashkir.
26. The Russians and the Bashkirs appear to get on well together and [ ] never heard of any troubles because of the Bashkirs' nationalism. As a rule, however, Bashkirs distrust the Russians and would not help a Russian in need unless they knew him personally. To a be-  
friended Russian, however, a Bashkir is very loyal and helpful. [ ]  
[ ] this loyalty to each other and their cunning can be attributed to  
the fact that the Bashkirs live better than the average Russian. 25X1
27. In the villages very few Bashkirs know Russian but they all know Russian swear words. [ ]  
[ ] 25X1
28. Bashkirs are mostly Mohammedans but their religion is treated by the Soviet authorities similarly to any other religion in the USSR.
29. In Russian schools in the Bashkir, ASSR, the Bashkir language is not taught but the Russian language is taught in the Bashkir schools, to which arrangement no Bashkir objects. [ ]  
[ ] "it is much safer for a Bashkir to understand Russian  
than for the Russians to understand our language". For this reason most of the officials in public offices and public utility enterprises dealing with the population are Bashkirs. 25X1
30. As occupations, Bashkirs prefer clerical posts, positions in commerce and farming. Very few Bashkirs are technicians and the technical staff in the railway depot and other industrial enterprises in Yanaul was in an overwhelming majority Russian.  
[ ]

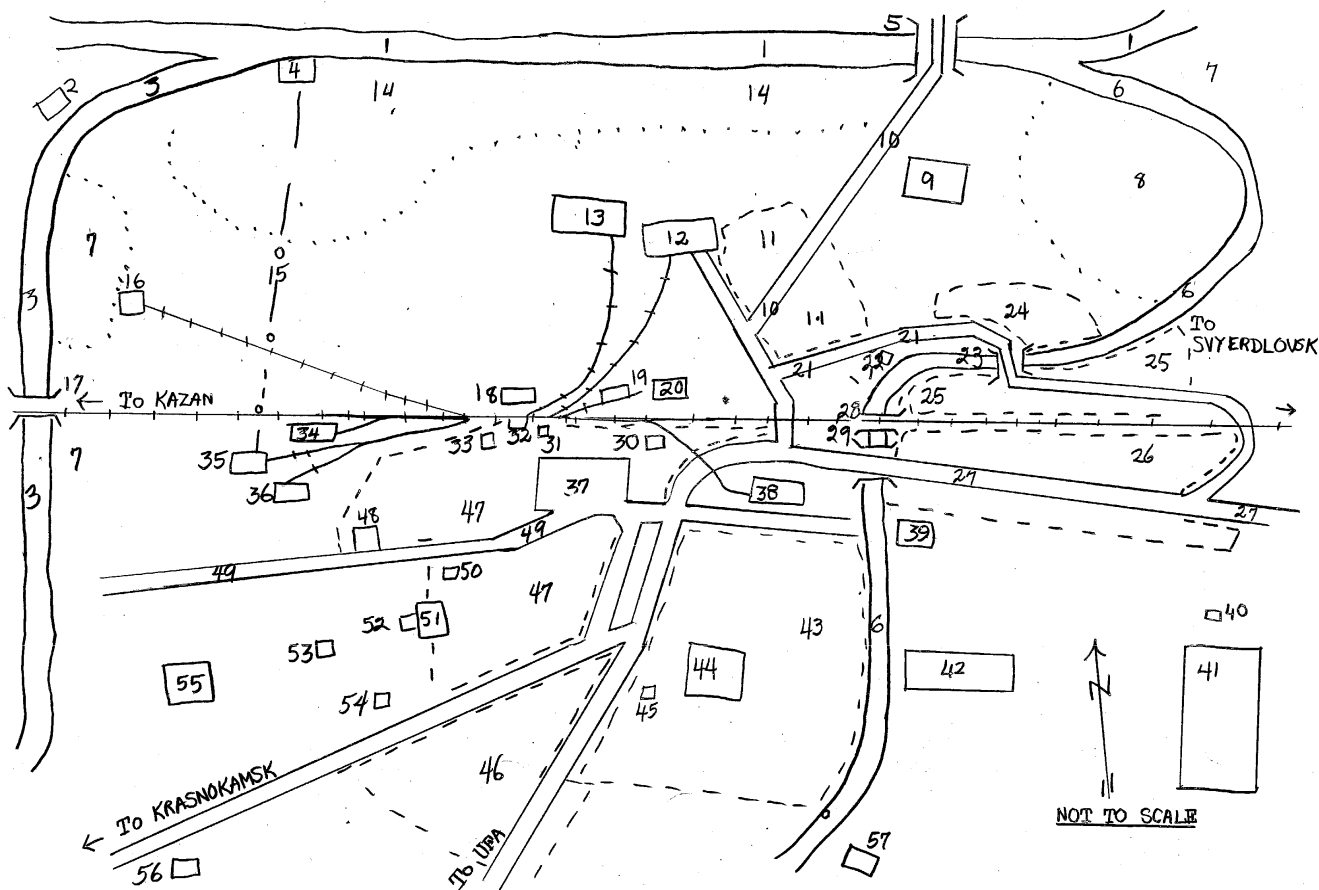
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ENCLOSURE (A): Sketch of the town of Yanaul, Bashkir, ASSR, with Legend

(B): Sketch of the Kambarka Railway Station and Surrounding Area, with Legend.

SKETCH OF TOWN YANAU



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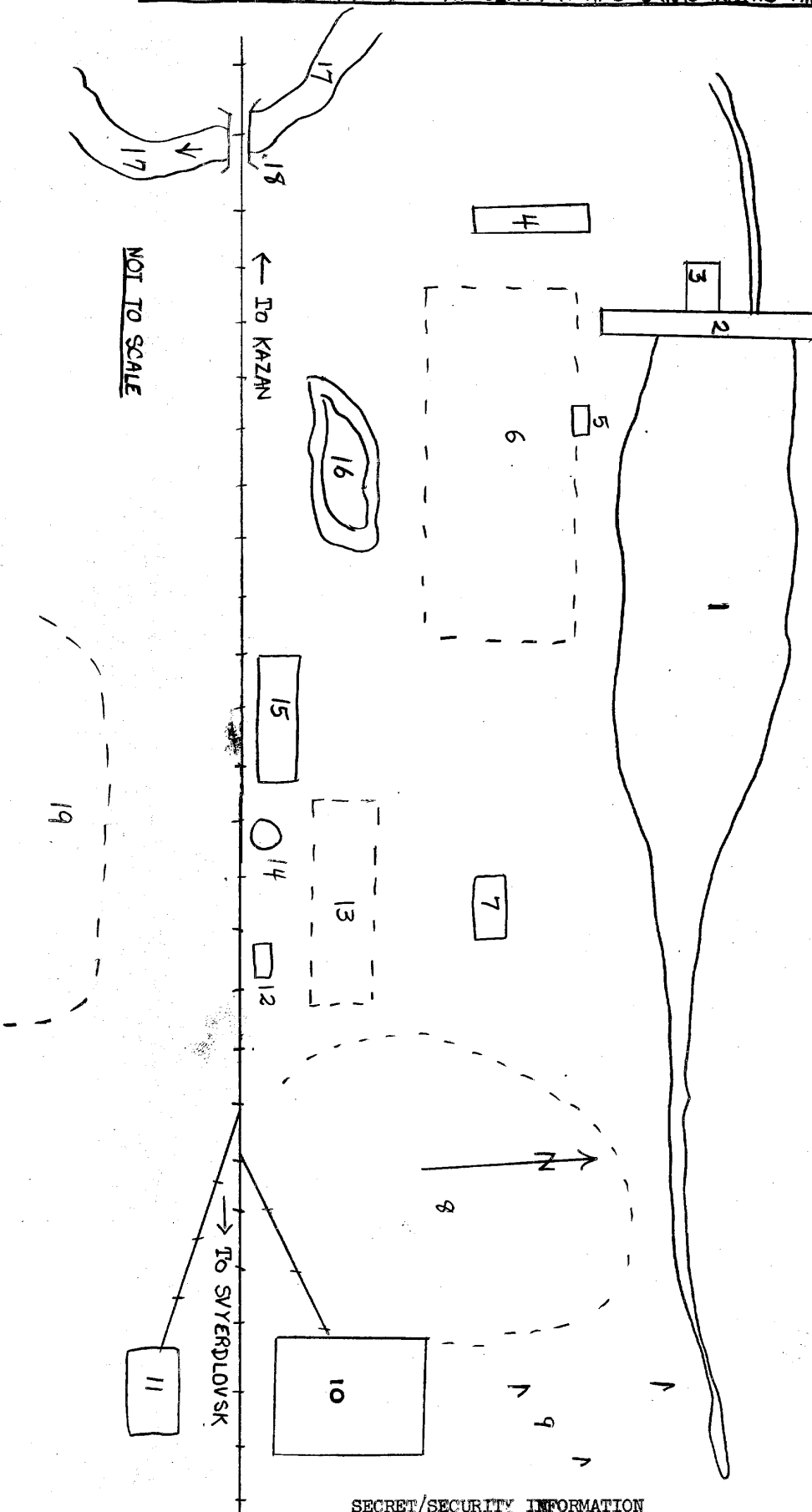
## Legend

- #1..... River Buy.
- #2..... Stables for cattle collected from kolkhozes and destined for slaughter.
- #3..... River Shudek.
- #4..... Pumping station supplying water from River Buy to water-softening plant (35). Power for the pumps is supplied by two engines Meteor type (approx 40 HP each). There are also two electric engines as reserve, for use when the Meteor engines break down.
- #5..... Wooden bridge.
- #6..... River Yanaulka.
- #7..... Marshy land.
- #8..... Meadows.
- #9..... Brick works.
- #10..... February street.
- #11..... Nyefbaza settlement.
- #12..... POL storage. It has approximately 10 tanks (capacity not known) and supplies more than one district.
- #13..... Brick works with a small settlement.
- #14..... Bushes.
- #15..... Pipe line connecting pumping station (4) with water-softening plant (34). The pipe is buried approximately two meters deep to prevent water from freezing in winter.
- #16..... Locomotive depot (capacity not known).
- #17..... Concrete bridge.
- #18..... Railway station goods store.
- #19..... Storage for root vegetables. There are a number of shallow underground cellars.
- #20..... Grain elevator.
- #21..... Kirov street.
- #22..... Old water-pumping station.
- #23..... Wooden bridge.
- #24..... Yanaul village.
- #25..... "Tsiganskiy" Posyolok (Gipsy settlement).
- #26..... "Syevkata Yama" settlement.
- #27..... Syevkata Yama street.
- #28..... Steel railway bridge.
- #29..... Wooden bridge.
- #30..... Elementary school called "Zheleznodorozhnaya."
- #31..... Cinema.
- #32..... Yanaul railway station.
- #33..... Telegraph office.
- #34..... Shunting yard and railway trucks depot.
- #35..... Water-softening plant producing 750 cu m of water per hour.
- #36..... Power station which supplies local needs only. Has the following engines: Benz 200 HP, Zultser (phonetic) 200 HP, Chicago 450 HP and one small one, HP not known. Types of generators not known. Output in KW not known.
- #37..... Bazar (Market Place).
- #38..... Grain store.
- #39..... Hay store. Hay collected from kolkhozes is stored here temporarily until railway transport is available.
- #40..... Three-story wooden building for administration of airfield (41).
- #41..... New airfield. No concrete runways, grass only. No SAF unit stationed here. On some occasions four-engine aircraft landed here.
- #42..... Airfield much smaller than one above (41). Occasionally used by Soviet civilian aircraft. Grass runways only.
- #43..... Bashkir village, part of Ivanayevo (46).
- #44..... Moslem cemetery.
- #45..... Moslem church.
- #46..... Ivanayevo village and "Molokova" kolkhoz.
- #47..... Built-up areas.
- #48..... Two buildings, one of which is occupied by the District Committee (Raykom) and the other by the post office.
- #49..... Lenin Street.
- #50..... School.
- #51..... Park.
- #52..... Club and cinema.
- #53..... Voenkomat (Military recruiting reserve register office)
- #54..... Hospital.
- #55..... MIS and MIM, (MIS--Machine Tractor Service Station and MIM--Mashino Tractornaya Masterskaya--Tractor Repair Workshop).
- #56..... Russian cemetery.
- #57..... Slaughter house.

SECRET/SECURITY INFORMATION

SKETCH OF KAMBARKA RAILWAY STATION AND SURROUNDING AREA

25X1



SECRET/SECURITY (B)

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## Legend

- #1..... Artificial lake formed by a small stream which was dammed (2). This lake is approximately  $2\frac{1}{2}$  km long and one km wide. The depth of the lake and the name of the stream are not known.
- #2..... Dam.
- #3..... Electric power station (water turbines).
- #4..... Steel foundry. Coal and ore are brought by rail. I do not know from which direction. No further details known.
- #5..... Electric power station located in a church building which still has a spire.
- #6..... Area of town of Kambarka.
- #7..... A military factory. During the war this factory produced carts for the Soviet Army. Present production is not known. The factory area is surrounded by a high wooden fence.
- #8..... Sand dunes.
- #9..... Forest.
- #10..... A military factory hidden in woods. No further details about this factory are known.
- #11..... Grain store.
- #12..... Railway station at Kambarka.
- #13..... Settlement for railway workers.
- #14..... Water tower.
- #15..... Railway sidings (number not known) and unloading place.
- #16..... Group of churches on a hill or one large church with a number of spires.
- #17..... River Kambarka.
- #18..... Steel railway bridge.
- #19..... Settlement.

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